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MAY 1 1896

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE publication of THE AMERICAN, suspended in January, 1891, is resumed with this issue. The suspension at that time it was desired and hoped would be only temporary; the re-

sumption now is, therefore, a fulfillment of the anticipations, if not plans, then entertained.

THE AMERICAN, first issued in October, 1880, and continuously published for over ten years, established for itself a good repute as a "Journal of Literature, the Arts, Science and Public Affairs." To the department last named, however, it gave its first and most earnest attention. Its principal object was the discussion of those principles, questions and events which concern the public welfare, and it proved itself able to deal with these earnestly, courageously and forcibly.

The present plan of the journal is to emphasize this department of Public Affairs. It is intended to direct attention mainly to subjects in the fields of politics, economics and social science. Industry, commerce, finance, the maintenance of the domestic welfare, and the defense of the exterior national line, are all involved, and all objects, at the present moment, of the most serious concern. THE AMERICAN will uphold a true American policy. It holds that the supreme duty of the American people is to conserve, protect and fortify the interests of the United States, and that the welfare of other nations, so far as we are bound to give them consideration, will be best served through the prosperity and independence of the Great Republic. It recognizes that in the present age a nation may be nominally independent and yet actually in subjection; that though its political bonds may be cut, it may still be held by conditions of trade, or debt, or currency, in servitude to others.

The industrial and financial, as well as political independence of the United States, is therefore the demand of THE AMERICAN. It desires to preserve the national strength, to restore active and prosperous domestic industry, and to aid in composing social controversies. The measures which it will advocate include an adequate protective tariff, considerate of all sections of the Union, and unduly favoring none; the restoration of the joint use of gold and silver as currency, by the most vigorous means which may be safely adopted; the establishment of a true reciprocity of trade with nations which offer us valuable non-competitive products; the extension and enlargement of our relations, financially and commercially, with the nations north, south and west of us whose interest lies in the use of silver in coinage, as against the policy of gold-monometallism.

THE AMERICAN believes that in this critical period of national affairs it may serve a high and useful purpose. It desires to do this. It appeals to the people of the United States, of all sections and every occupation, for a hearing, and asks them, in all sincerity, for their co-operation and support in behalf of the objects thus outlined.

RESTORATION OF BIMETALLISM.

UNDER gold-monometallism the people must accept lower and lower prices for all commodities; they must suffer from diminishing value of all kinds of property, other than debts of solvent debtors, and the consequent serious injury of agriculture, trade, industry and the bankruptcy of individuals and corporations. No relief and no remedy from the disastrous position into which gold-money countries have permitted themselves to drift can be had until this dominating fact, the great and constant appreciation of gold, is fully realized. The fall in prices will go on until the appreciation of gold, now the money of final payment, the standard money, is stopped.

The only possible remedy is in full restoration of silver to its place as a money metal. There must be again unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, and the unrestricted circulation of both as money.

The restoration of silver to its place as money must be brought about in a way that will not cause a suspension of gold payments, for such suspension would produce a contraction of the volume of money to an amount equal to the total supply of gold coin and bullion and credits based upon this gold. Bimetallism can be restored at the ratio of 16 to 1 by independent action on the part of the United States when the people are determined to have financial independence. The adoption of what is now known as the "Barker Plan" could not fail to bring it about. The proposal is as follows:

1. That the United States shall admit silver bullion from mines of the United States to coinage in its mints upon payment by the owner of a seigniorage absorbing three-fourths of the difference between the market (London) price of the bullion and its value when coined.
2. That foreign silver shall be admitted only for coinage purposes at a seigniorage absorbing all of the difference between the market (London) price and its value when coined.

This plan recognizes and meets the dangers that beset independent action by the United States, and it could not fail soon to re-establish the equality of the legal and commercial value of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and provide a proper regular addition to the money of the country. It re-establishes at once unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio but subject to a seigniorage charge that would make it impossible for foreigners to take American gold to the disadvantage of the United States, while producers in the United States would not have an undue profit. At the same time it would give our miners a moderate protection until the difference between gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 had disappeared.

The question of bimetallism would be settled in this way by the independent action of the United States. If silver should not advance at once to the point where the seigniorage would disappear, then foreigners could not take our gold except at a premium equal to the difference fixed by the price of silver in London, and the United States could not be driven to silver-monometallism except by the sale of American securities in American markets too fast for us to pay for them in merchandise.

It would be surprising if the present session of Congress should prove fruitful of important legislation. Under the unhappy arrangement by which a second session is held after a new Congress has been elected, that session is always more barren than the first. It is sure to be doubly so when a political overturn has taken place in the preceding election, and the country has shifted the control of Congress from one party to the other. The defeated party has no heart for work; the victorious party, though in the minority in Congress, has plenty of heart for resistance, and the fatal hour on the 4th of March gives them a point beyond which they do not need to carry resistance.

In the present case there are plenty of indications that the majority has gone to pieces in the shock of the elections. It was held together through the first session by the active influence of the administration, which used its power to bestow or to refuse patronage more systematically and effectively than in any previous period of our history. The picture Mr. Trevelyan draws of the manner in which George III. employed the royal patronage, especially in the opening part of his reign, furnishes a pretty exact parallel. In that case, as in this, there was nothing especially novel in the practices employed. All of them had been devised by previous managers of the business. The novelty in both cases was the thoroughness of the system. The royal persecution of Wilkes, and initiation of the measures which lost England her American colonies, were as well worked up as Mr. Cleveland's organization of the majority which repealed the purchase clause of the Sherman act, and carried the Wilson tariff through the House. Indeed, the two men are not unlike in temperament. Both have commanded a certain popularity by the ostentatious display of very ordinary capacities and by no means heroic virtues. Both have been singularly unscrupulous in their efforts to control legislative action by executive interference of the underhand sort.

At present, however, a good deal of the glamour and the gilt has been rubbed off the President. His leadership of his party has been upon the rocks. His rainbow promises of prosperity restored, confidence re-established, and gold saved to the Treasury by the cessation of the purchases of silver, have proved delusive. He is the executive head of a suffering and discontented nation and the leader of a beaten and disorganized party. Men who have lost their seats in the next Congress by following his line of policy in this are not likely to go much farther with him.

PROTECTION AND BIMETALLISM.

THE cause of protection to domestic industry and the cause of bimetallism are, indeed, one cause. It was the hope of England, when the system of free trade was there established, that British manufacturing interests would dominate the world. The purpose was to use the wealth and skill and general commercial power of England to break down the manufacturing industries of other nations, so that to Englishmen would come the profits upon fabrication while the fabrics should be paid for with raw materials purchased at low prices. Cheap raw materials were absolutely necessary to the success of this great project. England must feed her workmen with low-priced food if wages and the cost of production are to be kept at low figures. Dear bread would be the result of protecting agricultural industry in a small country hardly able to feed its people from its own soil. Food, therefore, must have free entry and prices must be depressed so far as might be possible. England has the greatest of all cotton manufacturing industries, but not a pound of cotton can be grown in the British islands. Therefore, the British interest was to reduce the price of cotton; and it was partly because slave labor was cheap labor that British sympathy and assistance were given to the attempt of the Southerners to set up a cotton-growing Confederacy upon a basis of human slavery.

Long after this experiment had failed disastrously a more effective method was devised for securing for British mills cheap cotton and for British workmen cheap food. Much of the cost of suppressing the Rebellion, and much of the cost of the tremendous improvements, industrial and other, made in this country after the close of the war, were defrayed with money borrowed from England. What could have been better for the interests of English creditors and English manufacturers than to force down the prices of commodities produced by us and required by Great Britain, by arranging that half the metallic money used by the

American people should be discredited and discarded? What better time could have been chosen for having this feat performed than a period when the nation, for more than a dozen years, had used in its ordinary commerce no metallic money, and when, therefore, a change of the kind contemplated would not attract the attention of the people? It is but a part of the consequence of the success of this movement that the debt of Americans to Englishmen has been greatly augmented, and that England now buys, for less than six cents, a pound of cotton worth, under normal conditions, thirteen cents, and for less than fifty-six cents a bushel of wheat worth \$1.25.

Where was the free trade theory devised? In England. Where was the theory of the single gold standard invented? In England. English influence has for forty years endeavored to force free trade upon the world and has failed. English influence, using less obvious instrumentalities and proceeding by stealth, if not by means more infamous, strove to force gold-monometallism upon the world and has succeeded. Success at large was assured upon the day when, by methods even yet not clearly discerned, the demonetization of silver was procured from the legislature of this country, a country producing nearly half the silver taken from the earth. The nations of continental Europe could hardly fail to discard silver when the chief of the silver-mining nations repudiated its own product. Give the condition that England was our greatest creditor and the largest foreign consumer of our agricultural products, and a man wholly ignorant of the fact that England has for eighty years adhered to gold-monometallism might infer from her interest in silver demonetization her direct agency in procuring it.

Thus, while British free trade has for its aim disaster to the manufacturing industries of the United States, British gold-monometallism proposes for its prey the American producers of raw materials. The farmers are to be plundered, not only that British creditors shall obtain more than their just dues, but that the British mill owner may cheapen his wares and more readily undersell American manufacturers. Here, obviously, is a point of junction for the manufacturing and farming interests of this country. But there is another. Every new factory started in the United States represents an enlargement of the home market for the American farmer. He will prosper just in proportion as that work of enlargement shall continue. It would be a happy thing for the agriculturists of the United States if the whole of their surplus, now sent abroad, could be thus consumed at home. On the other hand, the farmers, half the population of the country, are the best customers of the domestic manufacturers. The home market ought to be, and it has been, the best of all markets for the men who operate American mills, and therefore it is positively to the advantage of the manufacturers to rally to the help of the farmers so that the two interests may stand together, for protection and for bimetallism, against the common enemy who would ruin both interests with free trade and gold-monometallism.

Bimetallism and protection were introduced to our political system by the same hand—the hand of Alexander Hamilton; they belong together; they supplement one another, and, operating simultaneously, they mean the deliverance of this nation from the destructive influences of her most dangerous and aggressive industrial enemy.

THE two measures on which the administration has set its heart are the Carlisle bill, to alter our banking system, and the Fithian bill, to open American registration to vessels of foreign build. The former offers a problem which should be treated without regard to party lines. Nobody wants a Democratic or a Republican system of banking, and nothing but the declaration in the last national Democratic platform in favor of restoring State banks gives a partisan bearing to the question. In truth, both parties have achieved nothing but failures in the attempt to create

a banking system equally suited to all parts of our country. Such a system should combine the highest degree of security the case admits, with the most plentiful supply of bank credit that is consistent with this safety. The emphasis of the West and the South is upon the plenty; that of the North and East upon the safety. Thus far we have vibrated between the two ideas, our national banking system being one in which safety is raised to the highest pitch attainable, while the quantity of banking facilities is so restricted that the system hardly can be said to exist over the whole country. It is a system for the North and the East at the expense of the South and the West.

Mr. Carlisle's measure does not effect any combination of safety with plenty. He seems to do so in retaining the national system alongside the State banks, but his measure would force every national bank into the State system, unless the State refused it a charter. He also makes a show of doing so by his Safety Fund, and other devices, to redeem the notes of a broken bank. But such devices are of use only when banks fail singly. In a panic they always went down by scores, if at all. The effect of the measure would be a transition from oppressively high security to a perilous plenty with no security worth mentioning.

THE Fithian bill excites Mr. Cleveland's interest as a part of his free trade policy. Two points in the matter seem to be generally misunderstood. The first is the fact that we have no restriction of any sort upon Americans buying and owning ships of foreign build. The American Line and the Red Star (Antwerp) Line are both thus owned, without a single drawback created by American law. On the other hand, their use of a foreign registration exempts them from the requirement of our law that the majority of the crew shall be Americans, *i. e.* highly paid sailors. In the case of the Red Star Line, Belgian registration secures it a subsidy from that government. In fact we have had absolute free trade in ships for decades past if that can be called free trade, which means that the builders and owners of American ships have had to fight unaided against the subsidy systems of Europe, which either pay money openly or subsidies, or cover it in high payment for the mails.

The other point of misunderstanding is the popular idea that the restriction which the Fithian bill is to remove was enacted by the Republican party as a part of their policy of protection, and shared in the defeat of 1892. It was enacted in Washington's first administration. It has stood unaltered ever since through fourteen Democratic administrations. It has seen the tariff reduced five times through the influence of free trade theorists, but remained itself untouched. Even when Mr. Jefferson Davis, in 1855, struck down the subsidies to American steamships, he did not propose to open our registration to vessels of foreign build. The first demand for its repeal came from the ship owners, who during the war had transferred their shipping to foreign registrations, in order to escape the Confederate privateers. They had their answer: "If our flag is not good enough for you in time of war you must do without it in time of peace." But from that day to this the outcry has been renewed at intervals, and Mr. Cleveland is the first President who has taken it up. Under the operation of the law our ship building has picked up a little in spite of the disadvantages from which it suffers. Last year Lloyds reported our gain in steamship tonnage the largest made by any nation in 1893. It is likely that 1894 will see an equal advance. The pride the whole country feels in the splendid warships designed and built by our own artisans, in the victories of our fast yachts, has contributed to this. Is it not a good time for "letting well enough alone," or even for moving in the opposite direction and offering some few advantages besides registration to ships of American build?

"INEXORABLE LAW."

CERTAIN journals which favor the single gold standard have published with approval an article from the *Portland (Ore.) Oregonian* in which the assertion is made that the domination of the civilized world by gold-monometallism is the result of the operation of "inexorable law." The theory is that some sort of influence, exerted apart from the wishes or the reasoning of men, operates like the law of gravitation to compel the rejection of silver money and to enforce the use of gold alone as money of final payment. The *Oregonian* remarks that "it is almost humiliating to those who have breadth of view on these subjects to be obliged to argue them as if there were any question about them." This humiliating obligation, however, exerted so little pressure upon the journal referred to that it has actually avoided an attempt to prove by argument the existence of "inexorable law" imposing gold-monometallism. Regret for this neglect may be expressed, for an argument of such a kind would have possessed interest simply as a curiosity.

The human race has used silver and gold conjointly since history was first written. The first departure from a practice thousands of years old was made by the British Government in the early part of the present century. An inexorable law so tardy in revealing its existence surely may be said to have a queer kind of inexorableness. Even then it only manifested itself in one small country. The remainder of the civilized world continued the practice of bimetallism just as if no such law had begun to operate. But this was not the worst of it. During the first third of the century the British East India Company, in contemptuous disregard of inexorable law, deliberately demonetized gold in India and set up silver-monometallism, which remains to this day defying a law so inexorable and so obvious that the editor of the *Oregonian* feels humiliation whenever he has to use reasoning to show how inexorable and how obvious it is.

Following this evil example of trampling upon law, Holland and Germany, in 1850 and 1857, also demonetized gold and established the silver standard; and then Germany, to show how recklessly and foolishly a nation may trifle with inexorable law, turned a complete somersault in 1873 and came back to the gold standard. Our own government, and the governments of France and of several other nations, continued to adhere to bimetallism in spite of the inexorable law, and it seems at least likely that the inexorable law would not have worked in the United States at all had not Congress in 1873 passed an act forcibly separating the two metals and making the gold dollar the standard dollar.

Meantime, the inexorable law which, one would suppose, must operate in the same manner everywhere at the same time, now permits almost three-fourths of the people of the earth, including those of all Asia and those of nearly all Latin America, to use no metallic money but silver. Consequently, we are compelled to believe, if we must accept the theory, that the inexorable law is obeyed occasionally and in spells, as it were, by one-fourth of mankind, while the remaining three-fourths go along absolutely without the knowledge that such a law is in existence. Observing the matter in the light afforded by these incontestable facts, it is, perhaps, easy to understand why the editor of the *Oregonian* concluded to refrain from the attempt to support by argument his proposition that the American people must submit quietly and patiently to the oppression put upon them by the gold-monometallists because these gentlemen have inexorable law behind their destructive performances.

AMERICANS do not give as much attention as they ought to our neighbors to the northward, from whose social experience we may learn much. Newfoundland is a bleak country with a scanty population, engaged mostly in the fisheries. Like all populations engaged only in producing food and raw materials, it has fallen

easily and naturally into the power of the trading class. By a system of store-credits the traders have mortgaged the labor of the people, until these have been reduced to virtual slavery. At last the people took advantage of an extension of the franchise to elect a Colonial Parliament to represent their own interests. The traders then invoked the help of a corrupt judiciary to set aside the majority in Parliament and maintain their own power. Even when a new election gave the people a new Parliament of their own way of thinking, and it was no longer possible to manipulate the courts in the interests of the traders, the latter simply held on to power and refused to resign their offices. But the revolt has not been political only. The fishermen have refused to pay the claims held by the traders upon them, and a financial collapse has followed.

This, surely, is a situation in which the Colonial Office, in London, might be expected to intervene on the side of justice and decency. But the Colonial Office is at odds with Newfoundland since its repeated refusals to enter the Dominion of Canada. So it seems to leave the island to itself. There is a feeling in the island that annexation to America would be a good way out of the difficulty. It would give us a fishing population with rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and them uninterrupted access to the American market for fish.

THE imprisonment of Mr. Debs and his associates for their share in the Pullman strike raises some questions even in the minds of those who neither like him nor admire his methods. Was not the statute, under which the sentence was inflicted, passed in Mr. Cleveland's first administration for the suppression of trusts? Is it not a perilous proceeding to divert a law from its plain purpose to the punishment of an offense its author had not in view? Have trusts vanished out of the land since this law was enacted? How many of them have been subjected to the penalties of the law? Why is the national government so much more active in the defense of corporations against lawbreakers, than for the punishment of lawbreaking corporations? Why are our judges so much more ready to stretch the law against organizations of workingmen than against organizations of their employers? Under this ruling, may not any man who strikes for higher wages on a railroad which crosses State lines be punished for conspiracy to interfere with the workings of the road? Are the interests of property best conserved by treating those who assail it more severely than its representatives who break the laws?

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

THERE is reason to hope that a new and better tone of politics is arising in the Southern States. It is claimed that this is the direct effect of the repeal of the Federal election laws. So long, it is said, as those laws threatened the restoration of negro rule, they held the Southern people in a compact body to resist that possibility. Now that the whole responsibility is thrown upon the South itself, its people begin to be concerned for the establishment of a higher standard of political ethics than has prevailed since the era of Reconstruction. They are coming to feel that whatever justification they may offer for the satisfaction of conscience and of public opinion, the effect of the policy has been morally bad, and its effects upon the younger generation has been corrupting. A South Carolina newspaper, the *Greenville News*, puts the case very forcibly:

"When we give the managers of elections, who are appointed by the State government, tools for the easy cheating of the negroes, we give them tools which they can easily use against the white man. We not only give the State authorities the facilities to perpetuate their own power, but we carefully prepare and leave for our children a legacy of fraud, perjury and demoralization.

The victory of 1876 was won at a fearful cost of character. Wise and thinking men have doubted whether it was, after all, not too dearly bought. We have come to believe and have taught our young men to believe that the sanctity of an oath was not to be regarded at elections. Some of us can discriminate, can with strong arguments of necessity and danger satisfy ourselves that the negro ought not to vote anyhow and that any method required to prevent him from voting is justifiable. But all men cannot discriminate. The Lord only knows how many perjurers and scoundrels we have made by giving the backing of social and moral influence, active aid, newspaper support and public sentiment to election managers who violated their oaths, boys who swore in their votes, and men who stuffed the ballot boxes, repeated and bulldozed. We did as we thought right, as we believed our dire need demanded that we should do, but is it to go on forever?"

What especially is helping to keep the South out of this moral slough is the new political cleavage, which is superseding the color-line in its politics. This began some years ago, when prohibition was made a political issue, and the black voter was invited by the manager of both parties to give his support to their policy; that, however, was merely a temporary issue, ending with the defeat of the enactment of a prohibitory law. More permanent has been the rise of the new Populist party, which may be said to stand for a revolt of the average white citizen against the aristocratic leadership which has controlled the Southern Democracy for half a century past. Free schools and similar agencies are making that aristocracy impossible. A party composed of "the few who think and the many who vote," is no longer possible in the South, and the attempt to perpetuate that arrangement has ended in revolt. The issues of the revolt are not badly chosen. They grow out of the distress felt by the small planters and farmers all over the South, and their refusal to acquiesce in the Democratic dogma that government has no responsibility to the people. As yet the Populists of the South have not seen their way to the adoption of the Protectionist policy as their own; but they have accepted it implicitly when they declare that the nation's policy must be at fault when cotton sells at 3½ to 4 cents a pound; and they will find no way out of that difficulty except through the diversification of Southern industries, and consequently of the crops on plantation and farm. They ask for more money, and they are right. Our present monetary policy oppresses them dreadfully, and grows distinctly worse since the suspension of our purchases and coinage of silver. But money at its best is the instrument of association for production, not simply a means to meet accruing interest and pay off mortgages. It is by the creation of local centers of manufacture and trade in the South, that its people will escape finally from the hands of the usurer and the trader, who now enjoy the fruit of their labor.

It shows a great advance in the country's moral tone that offenses against the moral code weigh so heavily against candidates for office. There was a time when the American politician resented any examination of his private life as an impudent intrusion into a sphere which did not belong to the public gaze. He might have one family at the seat of government, for instance, and another at home, without much fear of exposure. Or he might accept an invitation to the opening of a big gaming house, with the certainty of finding the Cabinet, the Supreme bench, the Senate and the House all well represented there, and not a word said of their attendance in the Washington newspapers.

In our time the public is more exacting. The refusal of a renomination to Col. Breckinridge, in Kentucky, was decidedly modern. Massachusetts knew things nearly as bad of a Senator of a past generation, yet re-elected him out of deference to his abilities. The overturn in New York City, consequent upon the disclosures

of the Lexow Committee, show that no party can afford to become the protector of social vice. The collapse of a candidature for the national Senate in another State, upon the discovery that the candidate's wife was about to sue for divorce, has a similar significance. Just at present Philadelphia is agitated over the nomination for Mayor. From many quarters, especially from the clergy of the city, there is a demand that the party shall nominate for Mayor, a man in whose integrity and purity all have confidence. This agitation is what was intended when the present city charter was adopted. The office of Mayor was made of the highest importance, its term was lengthened to four years, and its responsibilities extended over the whole field of city government, in the belief that this would secure the selection of men of the highest character. Two such Mayors, the city has had under the new charter.

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

ARMENIA was the first nation to adopt Christianity, doing so a century before the conversion of the Emperor Constantine. It is by race of kin to the great nationalities of the West, as its people and their speech are Aryan. But the ties of neither creed nor race have availed them much in the age of long martyrdom they have endured at the hands of Persian, Saracen, Khurd and Turk. The atrocities of the present year are only on a somewhat larger scale than those which American missionaries have reported as occurring almost every year of their long residence in the country. The eastern part of the country escaped the horrors of Turkish rule in 1879, by annexation to the Russian Empire. England prevented that disposal of the whole country by virtually agreeing to see, on behalf of the Great Powers, that the rest was governed with humanity. She has done nothing whatever to redeem the pledge then given, although, year after year, the cry of a suffering people must have reached her ear. Even now, the Armenians say, her Foreign Office is trying to prevent any adequate redress of Armenian wrongs, by minimizing the extent of the recent outrages and massacres, and accepting Turkish assurance and investigation as of some value. If this be true, the Foreign Office under Lord Rosebery is repeating its course under Lord Beaconsfield, when the British consuls in Bulgaria were instructed to contradict the exposures made by our Consul-General, Mr. Eugene Schuyler. Is Mr. Gladstone the only English statesman who can be trusted with such questions?

Mr. A. V. C. Dicey hurries forward on behalf of the Turk, to explain that he has just been in Bulgaria, and finds there was a great deal of exaggeration in what was said of these massacres, and he believes the same is true of Armenia. Fortunately for Mr. Dicey, Mr. Schuyler no longer lives to answer this impugnement of his veracity. He reported what he saw with his own eyes, when the village churches and churchyards were still heaped high with the bodies of men, women and children. He did not tell what was to be seen and heard years afterwards, when time and peace had effaced the traces of these horrors. And his report changed the face of European policy, when it made its way back to Europe from Washington. No wonder the Sultan is not anxious to have America represented on the new commission of investigation!

Mr. Dicey was once a man of generous and popular instincts. He seems to have turned his back on his better self, when he sought a home among the Liberal-Unionists.

THE leaders of the main section of the Irish Parliamentary party have notified the Rosebery Ministry that unless the promotion of "Home Rule for Ireland" is made a prominent and essential feature of the ministerial programme, as outlined in the Queen's speech, at the assembling of Parliament next month, the government need not expect to receive the support of the Irish delegation.

THE GOOD WE ALL MAY DO.

O H, the good we all may do,
While the days are going by!
There are lonely hearts to cherish,
While the days are going by;
There are weary souls who perish,
While the days are going by!
If a smile we can renew,
As our journey we pursue;
Oh, the good we all may do,
While the days are going by!
There's no time for idle scorning,
While the days are going by;
Let your face be like the morning,
While the days are going by!
Oh, the world is full of sighs,
Full of sad and weeping eyes;
Help your fallen brother rise,
While the days are going by!
All the loving links that bind us,
While the days are going by;
One by one we leave behind us,
While the days are going by!
But the seeds of good we sow,
Both in shade and sun will grow,
And will keep our hearts aglow,
While the days are going by!
Oh, the good we all may do,
While the days are going by!

ROSA BELL HOLT.

FACTS FOR FINANCIERS.

ALFRED EOFF, cashier of the Boise City National Bank, has prepared for Wells, Fargo & Co. a statement of the mineral production of Idaho for 1894. The totals are: Gold, \$1,879,000; silver, \$2,359,000; lead, \$3,406,000; grand total, \$7,644,000.

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In Chile the Director of the Mining and Metallurgic Exposition, Don Alberto Herrmann, has just published statistics relative to the mineral industries of the country. The gold extracted in Chile, according to his report, from 1545 to August 31, 1894, amounted to 309,100 kilogrammes, representing a money value of about 215,597,250 pesos. The production of silver was 7,032 tons, valued at 286,040,375 pesos. That of copper amounted to 1,771,320 tons, representing a money value of 584,535,540 pesos.

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Dun's Review says that the industrial outlook is on the whole rather better, as respects future work, though decrease in operations is natural until after the holidays. Larger orders and contracts are quite generally reported, and while great conservatism still prevails, the impression grows stronger that work will increase with the New Year.

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Receiver Wardwell of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Company announces that by order of the Court he is directed to take up and pay the coupons matured on July 1, 1894, upon the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Canton Company, which will be cashed by the International Trust Company in Boston and the Knickerbocker Trust Company in New York. These coupons, when taken up, have the protection of the first mortgage lien.

**

The Iron Trade Review says that "those who have had a chance to test trade conditions among machine shops and foundries find that recovery has been more rapid in the West, particularly in the Central West, than in the East."

**

The Sioux City Stock Yards Company, organized to take the old Stock Yards' property and reorganize it, announces it has secured \$1,029,000 of the claims against the company, and that there are only \$105,000 of the claims they do not hold. On this showing they have obtained an order for the sale of the property with the right to use the claims for their face value in bidding.

According to the *New York Tribune*, the latest official reports from Haiti show in a highly favorable light the commercial and financial situation of the Black Republic. The exportations increase constantly, amounting to \$12,171,059 last year. The custom houses of Port au Prince and Jacmel figure in this total each for more than \$2,000,000; that of Cape Haïtien shows returns of nearly \$2,000,000; that of Aux Cayes, more than \$1,250,000, with about \$1,000,000 each for Gonâves and the Petit Gonâves. The population of the republic is stated by the latest census to be 1,211,625.

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The American Loan and Trust Company of Boston has filed in the United States Court at Helena, Mont., a bill for the foreclosure of the first mortgage, \$10,895,000, on the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway, and asks that a separate receiver be appointed for the line.

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Bradstreet's says "that shipments of anthracite coal from the mining regions in November amounted to 4,493,281 tons, against 3,905,487 tons in November a year ago, an increase for the month of 587,794 tons. For eleven months of the calendar year total shipments amounted to 38,266,832 tons, or 1,386,298 tons less than in the like portion of 1893. Stocks of coal at tidewater shipping points increased 142,641 tons last month."

**

The Treasury Department is considering the question whether diamond cutting is a new industry in the United States, and whether diamond cutters are therefore entitled to come into this country under contract. The decision, it is said, will involve probably 5,000 diamond cutters from Holland, who desire to come to this country to engage in this industry.

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The Kansas railway assessments for 1894 show a remarkable decrease. The reduction amounts to \$2,000,000 compared with 1893. Of this, \$1,750,000 was secured by the Santa Fe. The Rock Island assessment remains about the same.

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The Railway Age reports that the railways in Iowa represent, on their mileage in that State alone, an investment of \$317,619,000. Of this amount \$149,494,000 is in capital stock, which is held by 31,521 stockholders, of whom only 613 reside in Iowa and whose holdings aggregate only \$7,836,000, or about five per cent. of this stock and less than two and a half per cent. of the total capitalization.

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A charter has been granted to the Oklahoma Central Railway Company, capital \$500,000. The incorporators are five Oklahoma City men. It is proposed to build from the present terminus of the Frisco at Sapulpa, I. T., to Oklahoma City, ninety-five miles.

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The Cotton and Wool Reporter asserts that the sales of wool at Boston since January 1, 1894, "amount to 139,833,785 pounds, against 122,065,000 pounds a year ago."

OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN:

Sir: Until quite recently, when it became necessary to defend monometallism, it probably never occurred to anyone to dispute Locke's proposition that the value of money was regulated by its quantity in proportion to trade. Mill thought it axiomatic. Now, after twenty years of argument and demonstration, bimetallists begin to perceive that their difficulty does not lie in being misunderstood by their adversaries, but in being understood too well. It has been precisely because the most powerful financial interests saw a profit in depressing prices that the gold standard has been introduced and maintained.

Further discussion upon the abstract question may therefore be said to be useless, for the relation of contraction to prices is perfectly understood by the men who control the financial legislation of the world. The only point worth considering is whether or not affairs have come to the point where it is for the interest of everyone to give relief. In regard to America the situation is one to cause uneasiness to the creditor as well as the debtor class, and certain phenomena which have appeared during the last year are not calculated to allay that uneasiness. Since the war our people have borrowed freely, and their debts are nominally payable, both capital and interest, in gold. Of course, practically both must be paid in commodities, if at all; the best that can be hoped is that the gold will suffice to pay balances. When these debts were contracted the great staples of wheat and cotton were selling for at least double their present price, and the consequence is that as values have fallen, it has taken progressively more bushels of wheat and pounds of cotton to pay our interest account, and the tendency to export coin has each year increased.

Hitherto the newspapers have explained the drain of bullion on the theory that foreigners were withdrawing capital, and that we were liquidating our debts. A very serious doubt, however, now arises as to whether this explanation is correct. There is no reason to suppose there have been heavy sales of our securities during the past year; on the contrary, the evidence points in the other direction. Our market has been in no condition to absorb large blocks of stock without weakening, and the general tendency has been upward rather than downward. Then transactions have been extremely limited; little business has been done of any kind. Lastly, whenever the creditors of the large insolvent corporations have met, it has not appeared that the foreign holding has shrunk very materially.

The truth probably is that of late it has not been possible to sell unsound property, and owners of good property have preferred to hold at present prices. If this be so, some other theory must be adopted, to explain the drain of gold, than the withdrawal of foreign capital. But one other cause seems possible, which is that our interest account is very much larger than has been supposed, and, since all reinvestment has ceased, its true proportions have become visible for the first time.

Formerly a sum, probably equal to nearly the whole dividend due to foreigners, was reinvested in America each year, and that reinvestment steadied exchanges. Now reinvestment has quite stopped, all interest is withdrawn, and the result is that with the best sales of produce we can make, and the utmost economy in foreign purchases, we have still a large balance against us which has to be met in cash.

If this view be correct, the situation is one to cause the creditor class uneasiness; for it is certain if the balance of exchanges is really against us, our gold must sooner or later be exhausted, and nothing can save a catastrophe whose magnitude cannot be measured.

To cancel the legal tenders, and take the government out of business, would not touch the disease. It would simply transfer the strain to the banks. So long as exchanges are against us at the end of the year, the flow of gold must go on, and the only ways in which we can restore an equilibrium is either to vastly increase exports, or raise the value of the things we sell. To increase our exports is out of the question, for foreigners will only take what suits them, and the demand on us does not increase in proportion to our necessities. It is possible, however, to stop contraction, and the only single question worth discussing is whether it is better to do that or face the risk of irredeemable paper. How contraction should be stopped is a matter of detail. Rothschild had a plan at Brussels in which he had confidence. The Germans had another. Our government wanted universal bimetallism. The silver party here will hear of nothing but free coinage. Meanwhile, nothing is done.

The issue is essentially practical. The point is to stop contraction before it is too late. The danger is that of wasting time in arguing abstractions instead of uniting on something which will be accepted by a party strong enough to carry it through.

Boston, December 27, 1894.

BROOKS ADAMS.

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FOLLY OF FREE SHIP LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.

Sir: It is not as well understood as it should be that there is any value to what remains of our marine protection. The President in his late message advises Congress that "the ancient provisions of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by American citizens appears, in the light of present conditions, not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States,"—consequently, he "earnestly recommends its prompt repeal."

It is to be regretted that Mr. Cleveland takes such a contracted and partial view of our registry law as to see no national utility in it. Evidently, he thinks the wishes of a few vessel owners, mainly corporations largely under obligations to their fellow-citizens for their wealth and power, should have all to say about its character and tendency. Considering their interest only, a registry law of any kind may be questionable. Why, indeed, does the government meddle with measurement and require registration? If

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law,"

why do we have this inconvenient, barbaric thing? The broad fact is that navigation laws fill a national want. On the land our jurisdiction has metes and bounds; monuments mark the lines between our own and foreign territory. On the sea it is different. There, international law recognizes in a registered ship a part of national territory, and in virtue of that fact an American ship flies our flag to denote that she is of, and belonging to, our nation. He was not a profound counselor, as Attorney General, who first advanced the doctrine that the flag was flown to signalize a citizen's property right. This it can do in a secondary sense only. The nation itself, whose military power must protect its life at the expense of property, must prescribe the conditions, whether home or foreign-built, under which its flag may be borne by law. Ships are a peculiar property. Every seaboard nation must look to its shipping for its means of maritime defense. These means consist of shipyards, shipwrights, engineers and seamen, guns, ammunition, fuel and provisions. On the approach of an enemy by sea, shipping is the first property to come under military ward. The men who can man ships and fight them, build ships and repair them, engine ships and run them, are those first in demand. To set up the exemption of these classes of citizens from service in time of war would be no more unreasonable and absurd than to claim the right of free importation in time of peace.

Shipping and navigation are military, as well as civil arts. Where the national security is at stake the military factor must rule. There is no other way of government among men. The founders of our own were not barbaric in establishing the navigation law. On the contrary, their policy of ship protection was eminently calculated to cherish civil as well as military power, to establish our independence and to gain rank among the nations. For twenty-six years our shipowning and shipbuilding were fully protected. Then a wave of foolishness swept over some "reformatory minds," and Congress began taking off the protection to shipowning that had created the prestige of our flag at sea. The stripping was repeated from time to time, until a sweeping act, in 1828, ushered in a free-trade policy. This was called the "maritime reciprocity" by some, and by others, the "reciprocal liberty

of commerce." Both names were delusive. Our shipowning in domestic trade—coasting, lake and river—retained its protection. Of course, it has flourished, while that which has been exposed to foreign competition, and the tricks of artful nations to give preference to their own flag, by discriminative inspection and insurance, or to pay subsidies and bounties, in evasion of a footing of equality, or by a piratical warfare to drive our shipping from the sea, has perished and disappeared.

There is, however, a possible protection left, under which our marine in the foreign trade would find some small prosperity. This would come from the neutrality of our flag in case of a war between the naval states of Europe. In that event, insurance rates would rise on vessels and cargoes of belligerent powers, and American vessels and cargoes would again have justice from the foreign merchant and underwriter. Our flag would once more confer a value upon our ships in every exchange in Europe. Shipbuilding would flourish in all our ports. Shipowning would receive new life. The best of our domestic vessels would go into the foreign trade, and gold would soon cease to go abroad in payment of debts for the services of foreign ships. Should the war be protracted, we would become a power, perhaps of the first rank, on the sea. It might be the lot of Great Britain to take second or third place when peace returned.

To make all this impossible Mr. Cleveland comes to the front, insisting that "free ships" are necessary to our existence on the ocean. Pass the Free-ship bill and what would happen on the breaking out of a war between Great Britain, Russia, France or Germany? Simply this, hundreds and thousands of foreign ships would change their flag for ours—until the fighting was finished. The American ownership would be merely nominal and, for the most part, fraudulent. Our flag would be prostituted to save the business and property of foreign nations, who, in return, would be deeply interested in the protection thus given to their owners and builders at the expense of our own. Great Britain would want to see so many of her vessels put under our banner that room could not be found for the addition of a single "Yankee schooner." Her underwriters would prefer, then as now, to cover risks on British-built shipping. Then, as now, they could discriminate against American shipping. The Free-ship law would prove the best shield for her marine that Great Britain ever had. It would save much of the annual cost of her great naval establishment—that is, if we built enough of a navy to cause other nations to respect our flag at sea. Great Britain would rather have free ships under the law of the United States than a treaty for the loan of our navy whenever she pleased to call for it.

He must have a deadly hatred of protection who would begrudge our almost extinct marine the possible opportunity to increase its wasted tonnage as the incidence of a war in Europe. Yet Mr. Cleveland appears to have it, and to have it bad. That is all there is to his solicitude for shipping.

Very truly yours,

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29, 1894.

WILLIAM W. BATES.

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THE NEW "WILD-CAT" SCHEMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.

Sir: The seductive bribe, an unlimited volume of "wild-cat" bank-currency, offered to the American people as an inducement to them to permit the greenback, the silver certificate, and the Treasury note, the former, the saviour of their institutions and all three the saviour of the fortunes and the homes of millions of them, to be retired and destroyed, will not do; it cannot be. And even if the people were base enough or ignorant enough to permit this attempt to substitute non-legal-tender "wild-cat" for legal-tender money, it would not, even in the slightest degree, help to extricate the Treasury of the United States from its impending doom.

When, prior to January 1, 1879, this Treasury was under no obligation to give to the holders of greenbacks gold, it was in an agreeable state of security, for itself, and thus enabled to watch with supreme indifference the sufferings of the people, who daily and even hourly saw a shrinkage in the value of their labor and other property, while their mortgages and other debts remained the same, under the tortures of contraction of the currency. But today the scene is most happily shifted, the brunt of the battle, which between 1866 and 1878 fell upon the people, now falls upon a heartless Treasury, and few will there be to mourn, while millions will have cause to rejoice.

There are three or four schemes before the country at the present moment for the reinauguration of "wild-cat" currency. Some are very elaborate, some very wild, all more or less complicated; but the true inwardness of one and all of them is to shift the responsibility of gold redemption from the United States Treasury to the banks and through the banks, of course, to the people, who are once again to be crucified, as though they had not already, during the thirty years of so-called peace in which neither peace political, peace financial, nor peace industrial has existed, suffered crucifixion enough.

The curiosities to be found in these several schemes are among the most remarkable in the history of economic discussion or proposals for economic legislation. Indeed, the authors of these plans have beaten the record for absurd propositions as to the interference of government. After this the Populists must hide their diminished heads, the "currency reform" crank of 1894 having wholly distanced them in the direction of so-called "paternalism."

Among the most prominent of these schemes of so-called "currency reform" is that of the Hon. J. H. Walker, M. C., of Massachusetts. His bill is now before the House of Representatives, and is known as "Banking Bill H. R., 171." Mr. Walker is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and is a prominent candidate for the chairmanship of that committee (God forbid!) in the next House of Representatives, in the event of Mr. Reed being made Speaker. Mr. Walker's bill, the result, as he claims, of six years of study, is very long and very elaborate and very complicated and very revolutionary, proposing to tear everything up by the roots. It covers twenty-seven sections, and contains a provision for the guarantee, under certain circumstances, of the deposits of all the national banks, operating under his proposed law, by the United States government as follows:

"When, in the opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency, an exceptional financial condition exists or is impending that threatens the paralysis of business and the stopping of industries to the great injury of the people, by crippling or temporarily destroying the usefulness of all banking associations in the country by threatening the withdrawal of deposits from conservatively managed and clearly solvent banking associations, because of abnormal conditions of unreasonable fear which is manifesting itself, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and directed, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue an order of guaranty, by the United States, and to guarantee for ninety days certain individual deposits in all or any one of the banking associations organized under this act, which order may be twice extended for the same or a shorter period, but in no case shall such order be extended to cover more than eight consecutive months."

Can anything be conceived more utterly repugnant to every provision of the Constitution of the United States? Was anything more wild, impracticable, revolutionary, or destructive ever proposed in the House of Representatives of the United States? When, too, it is considered that this proposition emanates from a man who looks with horror upon the issue of silver dollars, silver certificates and Treasury notes, it is seen and realized to what shifts these people, who would destroy our legal-tender paper money, are driven for a way out.

Mr. Walker's speech of December 19, 1893, introducing his bill, contains the most fascinating and alluring figures as to how the circulation of certain individual banks in different parts of the country may be inflated on his ticklish basis of security, or more properly, absence of security.

In view of all these schemes, so full of rottenness and inflation, it is more and more incumbent upon the American people to rise up and in thunder-tones demand the instant and the full restoration of silver to its Constitutional position. These schemes only go to prove how one violation of the Constitution renders it necessary that another violation shall take place in order to compensate, in some measure, for the wrong committed in the original violation. Thus we see that the spirit of the Constitution having been violated in taking from the people their right to the unlimited coinage of silver, it must be followed up by Mr. Walker's quack remedy of the Government of the United States stepping in and guaranteeing any amount of deposits, really "bank-wind" which his pet banks may think well in flush times, by means of loans, to manufacture, and which loans must be called in when the bubble bursts. Every hour furnishes proof that there is no safety except in the restoration of silver to the position which it held under the organic law of these United States, of the year 1789 and up to the year 1873. Let this rehabilitation, therefore, be done, and done quickly and completely.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1895.

AMONG THE PREACHERS.

THE Rev. Agathodoros A. Papageorgopoulos, archimandrite of the Greek Orthodox Church, in West Fifth Street, New York City, has presented to the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, a handsome prayer-book of the Greek Church. The gift was in acknowledgment of the receipt of a copy of the limited edition of the Protestant Episcopal standard Book of Common Prayer, which was presented to the archimandrite by Dr. Huntington last year.

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It is estimated that the number of Jews in London is between 100,000 and 120,000. There are 15,964 Jewish children attending the London Board and Jewish Voluntary schools of the lower grades, so that the total number is probably not far from 20,000.

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Discussing "Religion and Wealth" in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, for January, the Rev. Washington Gladden sums up his thesis as follows: "If the material wealth of the world consists simply in the development of powers with which Nature has been stocked by the Creator, and if this development is the necessary condition of the perfection of man, who is made in the image of God, it is certain that in the production of wealth, in the multiplication of exchangeable utilities, man is a coworker with God. That wealth should exist is plainly in accordance with the will of God, but in whose hands? Religion justifies the production of wealth; what has religion to say about the distribution of wealth? The arts of production have been raised to marvelous perfection; can as much be said of the methods of distribution? There is a great deal of wealth in the world; are we satisfied that it is, on the whole, where it ought to be?"

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The Canadian papers are recalling a story which the late Bishop Medley, the Metropolitan of Canada, never tired of telling. In his sparsely-settled jurisdiction, the roads were in a very primitive condition, rendering the journey from one backwoods settlement to another an unpleasant, not to say dangerous, undertaking. The Bishop, however, made periodical visits to the most outlying parishes of his diocese in all seasons and in the most inclement weather. On one occasion, a violent storm being in progress, he was compelled to halt for the night at a log cabin by the roadside. A rough but hearty welcome was accorded him by the inhabitants, to whom he was unknown. The man of the house at once busied himself with the care of the horses, while

the woman set about the preparation of the evening meal. As the Bishop sat comfortably by the fire, his first thoughts were of his mission to that lonely neighborhood. "My good woman," said he, "are there any Episcopalians in this vicinity?" "I know, sir," she replied, hesitatingly, "the men did kill something under the barn yesterday, but whether it was one of them things or not I cannot say for certain."

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The Bombay *Guardian* says that "the Russian prosecution and persecution of Stundists does not appear to abate, and the same spirit of intolerance is spreading toward all who love and worship God according to the Holy Scriptures in that country. The British and Foreign Bible Societies' depot in Kieff has been closed by the order of the Governor-General, Count Ignatieff. A further step has been taken by an order, which is published in several Russian papers, forbidding the colportage of Bibles carried on in the provinces which stand under this governor. It is alleged, as the ground of this prohibition, that the Societies' workers have been guilty of spreading the doctrines of Stundism. What has led to such a charge it is difficult to see, as the porteurs are in almost all cases loyal members of the Russian Church, and have received stringent injunctions to avoid implication with all forbidden movements."

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The one great thing which God and men call the minister to do is to preach, with conquering ability and power, the Gospel of Jesus Christ. If he came to the pew, hungry and expectant, and the minister did not present the truth of Christ so that it made him think; so that it convicted and subdued him and sent him forth a better man as a servant of his divine Master, then his minister had failed in his one supreme duty. He had not spent the days and nights in getting ready for the pulpit—in thinking God's thoughts after Him; he had come to his pulpit without any suitable message, and as a hearer he would not forgive him his neglect, nor did he think God would.—*Zion's Herald*.

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According to a French newspaper, there are in the French Academy three Protestants, Victor Cherbuliez, Leon Say and M. De Freycinet; one freethinker, Alexandre Dumas; one atheist, M. Challemel Lecour, while nearly every one of the rest is a nominal Catholic.

**

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions reports receipts from April 1st to November 30th, of \$375,049, an increase over the amount for the preceding year of \$102,041. The gain is \$66,930 in legacies; \$38,828 in the Woman's Committee; \$1,830 miscellaneous. There was a falling off in the receipts from churches of \$5,549.

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Bishop William Taylor is now making his fifth tour among the Methodist missions of Africa. He is accompanied by his niece, Dr. Jennie M. Taylor, the first missionary who is also a dentist to enter the Dark Continent.

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The Churches of the East, which the Holy Father desires to bring back to the unity of the fold, embrace a number of nations and count about 125,000,000 of members. They deny that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son; they do not accept the word Purgatory, although they pray for the dead, and they reject the authority of the Pope. In all other respects their faith is practically ours. They have valid orders, true sacraments and correct doctrines.—*Catholic Review*.

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The Established Church of Scotland has 1,146,000 members, the Free Church has 771,000, the United Presbyterian Church has 445,000, the smaller Protestant bodies have 238,000 and the Roman Catholic Church has 352,000 members.

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The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is evidently far from being an ardent admirer of "the modern newspaper." Here is the way in which he pays his respects to it:

"It need not be said here that it is a man's duty to know what is going on to-day, but the prime value of a current event is the relation in which it stands to the structural current of

events, and one of the great mischiefs that is being wrought by the colossal outputs of our mammoth journalism is that it is filling the air and a general curiosity with a mass of undigested biographic and historic stuff that is powerless either to inform the mind or to hold our thoughts to that line of established and abiding reality upon which everything in the shape of true progress, whether in the individual or in society at large, will have to be maintained. The effect of the present newspaper method of presenting current information is to disqualify the reader from appreciating the meaning of information, and to prevent him from discovering or even suspecting the underlying impulses which have been inherited from the past, which have their sure destination in the future, and which are working their way from the past into the future.

"I am not finding fault with current events, nor criticising the journalistic genius that is competent and enterprising enough to accumulate them for us every twenty-four hours. I am only saying that a typographical hodge-podge of events is not history, and it does not reveal to us those structural lines, prolonged from the past, along which this great conscious world of ours is moving to its destiny.

"That is the distinguishing feature of the historic records of the Bible, that they not only put before us the events which transpired, but that they show us the meaning of the times."

WOMAN'S WAYS.

WILLIAM FERRERO, speaking of suicide among women, says that it is beyond question that the tendency towards suicide is much rarer among them than men. The proportion of female suicides to male is, in fact, all over the world about one to five.

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The only woman chemist in Paris is a Vassar girl, Miss Ida Welt. She has distinguished herself at the University of Geneva and at the University of Paris. The Academy of Sciences has just published her "Researches on Dissymmetrical Hydrocarbons."

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The Boston *Herald* says that "after all, it isn't so astonishing that the model for Artist Gibson's typical American girl should be Irish. Ada Rehan, the Juno of the American stage, is Irish, too, and she was chosen before all others as the model for the famous Colorado statue. Nor is Mr. Gibson the only artist who has perceived the wonderful beauty of his model. Perhaps the highest tribute paid to her charms of person was when Daniel C. French chose her as the model for his noble statue of the Republic, which occupied the post of honor at the World's Fair in Chicago last year."

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Signorina Rosina Penco, the great singer, for whom Verdi wrote "Il Trovatore," died at Porretta, a bathing place near Bologna, Italy, a few days ago. She was seventy-one years old.

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Women suffer and are punished for much of the sorrow and sin of this world, because they are ignorant of the laws that govern their physical and spiritual being. They lay the diseases and death of their children to Providence, when it is often their own fault. Too much stress cannot be placed upon the ante-natal influence of the mother upon the child. The impress of her emotions and thoughts are reproduced in her children. Marriage may be a masquerade to some and a speculation to others, but every marriage affects the world for good or evil, and the influence is eternal.—*Dr. Henrietta P. Keating.*

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Dr. Mary Putnam Jacob, in a contribution to the December *Forum*, on the status and future of the woman suffrage movement, says: "After the objection to citizenship as a 'burden'—perhaps as dangerous a sign as any of a widespread mental effeminacy and demoralization—comes the second objection, that women should not vote, or do not want to vote, lest they might be outvoted by the 'ignorant' and 'illiterate.' It is hard to see how any one can feel the force of this objection, and yet remain indifferent to the actual circumstances, in which women are being outvoted by ignorance and illiteracy all the time—and that without the possibility of redress. There are, however, absolutely no facts upon which to base this

oft-repeated objection. So far, wherever women have had the opportunity for full suffrage, they have exercised their right energetically, and evidently under the stimulus of the consciousness that unless they did so they might be outvoted, and men elected of whom they did not approve, or measures carried out to which they were opposed. Where women have been negligent of partial suffrage—as sometimes, though far from always, in regard to schools—it is because they have seen no issue at stake which necessitated their taking sides. They have not yet developed to the full stature of citizenship that implies the assumption of all responsibilities which fall of right to the citizen. Imperfect development of citizens constitutes one of the most formidable dangers of a Democratic State.

"The prevalence of misconceptions, the careless avowals of weakness and ignorance, the thoughtless inconsistency of current statement, all combine to show that the first need in regard to the enfranchisement of women, as of men, is education. Political education cannot really be secured without possession of political rights. Nevertheless, in default of these, the hope of the steady intention of obtaining them will often serve.

"To the steadily expanding powers of women, citizenship can be denied only on the ground that its duties constitute a special sphere, walled off from the life, the thoughts, the daily concerns of the people of the State, that is, of citizens; or else that women, though involved in every transaction which takes place, in every interest which is to be defended, in every principle which is at stake, in every movement which goes on, are, nevertheless, absolutely uninterested, unconcerned, incompetent, the very highest among them below the level of the lowest who now enjoy citizenship. Either supposition is absurd, and cannot, therefore, indefinitely maintain itself against the reason of reasonable men."

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Dr. Louis C. Purinton, National Superintendent of the Department of Franchise of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in his report to that body, says there is now scarcely a country on the globe where women do not exercise in some degree the elective franchise.

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Mrs. Amelia J. Bloomer, wife of D. C. Bloomer, died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Sunday last. She was one of the first advocates of reformed dress for women, and her public use of the new costume caused it to be called the "bloomer" costume. She was seventy-seven years old, and a native of Homer, N. J. She was married in 1840, and issued a woman suffrage paper from 1849 to 1853. She came to Council Bluffs twenty-five years ago, and attained a national reputation as a lecturer and advocate of woman suffrage and temperance.

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Mrs. Henrietta M. King, of Corpus Christi, Texas, owns 1,875 square miles of land in Texas, or about a million and a quarter of acres. She inherited this vast domain from her husband, Richard King, who was born in this State in 1825. After living an adventurous life, he bought what was then known as the Santa Gertrude's Ranch in Texas, and by shrewdness and ability became very wealthy. When he died, in 1885, all his property went to his wife, a daughter of the Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, who built the first Presbyterian church on the Rio Grande. Mrs. King is about sixty years of age, and is a woman of kindly instincts and admirable character. She lives very plainly and does not spend a tithe of her income. Her land alone is now worth \$5,000,000, and it will be worth much more when it is devoted to viticulture, for which it is said to be well adapted.

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According to Lady Violet Greville, widows remarrying are no longer to be condemned to colored frocks. She says: "Hitherto white has been tabooed as the color of innocence, to which the widow, guileful as she is supposed to be, dares no longer pretend. Now, however, we have changed all that. A fashionable woman marrying for the second time the other day wore white satin trimmed with sable. The charm is broken and others will follow suit."

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Young women who find it impossible to rise early after an evening's amusement, and who like to breakfast in bed, should read with interest of the habits of the emperor and empress of Germany. In spite of exacting duties and necessarily late hours, they are very early risers, and ride every morning before breakfast.

QUAKER CITY AMUSEMENTS.

THE PERFORMANCES FOR THIS WEEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."
 AUDITORIUM—Howard Athenaeum Company.
 BIJOU—Vaudeville, etc.
 BROAD—Francis Wilson in "The Devil's Deputy."
 CARNCROSS—Minstrel Entertainment.
 CHESTNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE—"Sowing the Wind."
 CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE—"Charley's Aunt."
 EMPIRE—"Dazzler."
 FOREPAUGH'S—"Romany Rye."
 GIRARD—Creston Clarke in "Wild Oats."
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Captain Paul."
 MUSEUM—"Curios," etc.
 NATIONAL—"Run on the Bank."
 PARK—Eddie Foy in "Off the Earth."
 STANDARD—"Kentucky Girl."
 WALNUT—Mrs. Langtry in "A House of Cards."
 WINTER CIRCUS—Vaudeville.

A SUNRISE SOMEWHERE.

LET us lay to heart the comfort
 In this sweet reflection found
 That, however dense our darkness,
 Somewhere still the world around
 Dews are glistening, flowers uplifting,
 Wild birds warbling, as re-born,
 Lakes and streams and woods and mountains,
 Melting in the kiss of morn.
 Ne'er was night, however dismal,
 But withdrew its wings of gloom;
 Ne'er was sorrow, but a day-star,
 Hinted of the morrow's bloom;
 Ne'er was woe, but in its bosom
 Was the seed of hope impearled;
 There is still a sunrise somewhere,
 Speeding, speeding round the world.

A BRILLIANT PARISIAN JOURNALIST.

A Graphic Story of His Life and Struggles, Triumphs and Fall, Told by the London "Truth."

MR. EDOUARD PORTALIS' sudden disappearance reminds me of the proverb about the pitcher that goes often to the well. If you did not know him during the siege of Paris you must have heard of him. He was then a handsome, thickly-gilded young man, with an air of high breeding, and was hotly denouncing Bazaine in *La Verite*, a paper he had freshly founded. Portalis somehow knew, long before Bazaine was suspected, of the bargaining that was going on between him and Prince Frederick Charles. Nobody, however, believed the revelations, everyone thinking that some little game was being played in making them. Why Portalis should be then held in suspicion it would be hard to say.

He had recently discovered the United States, and brought out (the Emperor being wan) an Opposition book about them. The suggestive title was "Self-Government and Caesarism." It was a good deal noticed by the press, but died in the cradle. Some thought it was a bid for the future favor of the Comte de Paris, others saw in it a holding of the candle to the Palais Royal, where Prince Napoleon headed an opposition. I dare say it was meant to be both. But the great aim of the author was to "percer."

He was born to a brilliant situation, but that did not satisfy him. His book was clever. Old truths were takingly vamped up, new ones were nicely served up. Had the Empire lasted, some handsome offer would have been made to Portalis, who wanted a seat in Parliament to begin with. But as it soon lurched over he missed his mark. His style was not to the taste of the rough and very-much-in-earnest admirers of Gambetta, Blanqui, and Felix Pyat. Provincial Conservatives who knew him held him to be a traitor.

Portalis had been in 1869, and with reason, suspected of writing the letters of "Alceste" in a daily paper. They were not a bad imitation of Junius. He took his pseudonym from Molire's thin-skinned misanthrope. Alceste, in these letters, attacked the vices of the Empire, and took a tone of austere virtue, exacerbated by the iniquities of the time. He attacked ministers

and courtiers, but not "au fond." The clattering of his lance against the cuirasses of those at whom he tilted gave the impression of mimic fight. The public preferred Rochefort's mixture of fun and venom. It was whispered (wrongly) that Portalis was the author of a lampoon on the Princess Metternich, for which Vermorel, who published it, was sent to prison.

It was also said that, on founding *La Verite*, he had arranged with telegraphic clerks to obtain copies of spicy telegrams to great personages. I knew a telegraphic inspector who was on the lookout for proofs of the alleged arrangement. The Court had been startled by allusions in *La Verite* to messages which the leading persons there had every interest in keeping quiet. Portalis at that time was singularly handsome, with an air of intelligence, and of high spirits toned down by good breeding. He was tall, had a fair, statuesque face, a gay, easy manner, and his chic was striking. His conversation flowed freely. It was seemingly frank when he wanted to persuade or to convert, or blame, that all he said was from the lips out. One also had the feeling of a hand of steel under his kid gloves.

I recollect before the siege a lady feeling curious as to Portalis's identity with Alceste. She asked him why he did not sign himself, instead, Alcibiades or Pericles. He fell into the trap, the compliment pleasing him and really fitting him. Answering her, he said that Alcibiades showed himself a person to be prosecuted under the Gramont law for cutting the dog's tail. To be a Pericles one should find an Aspasia.

Edouard Portalis picked up in the United States the editorial habit of keeping a "record" of public men. Originally he never meant the records that he kept for blackmailing work, whatever he may have since come to. They were merely intended to serve as self-defensive arms. He was ambitious, had an independent mind, and knew that if he climbed high, attempts would be made to dislodge him. I dare say that his ambition would have been soon satisfied in normal times. But events sudden and unexpected were constantly upsetting his calculations. The circumstances they gave rise to ill suited him. He, who had never eaten "la vache enragee," was among a parcel of struggle-for-lifers who had. Equally out of touch with Demos and the middling bourgeoisie, which has shovved to the top since 1879, he had no fulcrum anywhere. I suppose there must have been unsteadiness or unstableness somewhere in himself. Thus *La Verite* was suppressed by Thiers because it showed up the cruelties of the Versaillists to Communist prisoners.

The editor then broke out in *La Constitution* on American-cum-Bonapartist lines. This paper was also suppressed for writing up Zola; but as the man behind it was irrepressible, *La Constitution* was succeeded by *Le Corsaire*, which was not a misnomer. MacMahon extinguishing this journal by a decree, M. Peyrat's *Avenir National* was purchased by Portalis. It had been always Republican, and was to be used as fascines are by a siege party, to hide the approaches of the Chislehurst party. The Prince Imperial's friends, when the purchase was effected, were feverishly active, and money was being freely spent to upset the republic. Prince Napoleon was also busy, but for himself; and the Comte de Paris was endeavoring to form a national party. "Caesarism, Democracy, Socialism" were made the catchwords of *L'Avenir National*.

The next move was to buy, for a sum of £60,000, *Le Petit Lyonnais*. The transaction took place fourteen years ago. Grevy and Gambetta were again in hostile relations. There were fish to be caught in the water they troubled. But again the unexpected came in. Gambetta died. Wilson became master. Portalis got tired of Lyons and came back to Paris to revive *La Verite*. He was then under the influence of a Polish countess, whose deceased husband was connected with the Austrian Embassy under Von Beust. She wanted an army contract for alimentary grease. Lyons was not the place to secure it. He may not have known of her jobbing desires—possibly he did not, for she went in for disinterested sentiments, and persuaded him that she took an interest in his journalistic work because he was clever, handsome and original.

The best pens in the political and literary world were engaged for this fresh venture. The exposure of malpractices in high places was promised. There was a good deal of racket now and then about some freshly-scented scandal. But it came to nothing. People got tired of *La Verite* hanging fire when it went to shoot, and so a journal, started regardless of expense, and by a very clever man, found itself stranded. This did not discourage its editor. He tried again, this time with the purchase of the *XIXe Siecle*, the price of which he reduced to a half-penny.

M. Portalis went to live in a gentlemanly style in a house of his own in the Rue Alphonse Neuville. Attempts were made by the Public Safety Department, under Constans, to break open his desks and safe. "Records" kept in the former were carried off. The "Recorder" was attacked at night and had a narrow escape of being killed. He then announced that his papers were in safety abroad. This caused a cessation of the burglaries and attacks. He never showed such talent as in the *XIXe Siecle*. The greater part of his fortune had melted away. This made him strenuous and put him on his mettle. But every party was against him, and Drumont eclipsed him in attacking bubble companies and financiers.

"Faute de grives, il faut manger des merles." The "thrushes" in the Portalis case were, if the warrant for apprehension has not been on false witness, the gambling clubs of Paris, and the watering-place casinos. Monaco was let alone. M. Bertrand, manager of the Franco-American Club, was driven to pay for peace. He obtained, however, written proof that the price was 70,000 f. M. Isidore Block, manager of the Cercle Taitbout, found out this when he was being screwed down. A "lady" has furnished proof, it is said, that the letters of "Un Vieux Ponte," meant to frighten Block, were written by Portalis. But "cette dame peut avoir beaucoup d'imagination." At any rate, warrants are out for Portalis and two other persons.

Portalis is grandson of the jurist who helped to compile the French Code, and carried Jewish emancipation further than Napoleon intended. He had for a partner in the work of compilation Baron Mounier, a deputy for Dauphine in the States General, and successively a Revolutionist, a Mirabeauist, a Reactionist, and a Bonapartist. This Mounier had a daughter who became the wife of Portalis' son. The latter was a Receiver-General of Taxes, under Louis Philippe, and left large fortunes to all his children.

Edouard, who is now "wanted," had a large estate close to Orleans where he used to give shooting parties. It was alive with game. He had other estates, and an income of about £4,000 out of the 3 per cents. His wife was an heiress. He did not gamble, he never let any woman enchain him, and he did not see the advantage of being talked of as the favored admirer of some brilliant actress or demi-mondaine. There was no harder worker as an editor. He was passionately fond of newspaper work. If he had begun fifteen or even ten years sooner, it might at once have led him to the highest fortune.

FOREIGN FACTS AND FANCIES.

SCOTLAND is rapidly building up a school of music of its own. A successful Scottish opera, "Jeanie Deans," was brought out this fall, and recently at one concert in Edinburgh two new cantatas by Scottish composers were given—Mr. Drysdale's "The Kelpie," based on Charles Mackay's well-known ballad, and Mr. Barratt's "Sir Patrick Spens."

**

Opposition to the use of the anti-toxine treatment for diphtheria has already taken an organized form in England. A deputation headed by Lord Coleridge has protested to the authorities against its use in the hospitals on the ground that "public money ought not to be devoted to experiments in psychology."

**

Sir Charles Algernon Coote, Bart., of Donnybrook, the last male descendant of the Earl of Bellamont, who was Governor of New York in King William's time, is pilloried in *Truth* as a professional writer of begging letters. His great-grandfather was made a baronet because he was the illegitimate son of the last Earl.

**

Parisian stamp collectors have been discussing the question whether the English stamp of 1840 named after Rowland Hill is really the oldest in existence. They claim that the first French stamp dates nearly two centuries earlier, 1653. In that year people used to buy at the Palais de Justice, in Paris, *billet de dépôt payé*, with which the carriage of letters from any place within the capital could be prepaid. One of these stamps is said to be in the possession of M. Feuillet de Conches. It was used by Pelisson, the famous minister and academician, on a letter addressed by him to Mlle. de Scudery.

**

A monument has just been erected at Louvain, Belgium, to Father Damien, the "apostle to the lepers," where he was born and educated.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

THE NATION'S REPUDIATION OF FREE TRADE—OLCOTT-EARLE PLAN OF READJUSTMENT—A CITY OF HOMES—DANGERS AND ISSUES.

A PROTECTION VICTORY.

Boston Journal (Rep.).

The keynote of the recent victories of the Republican party, while they mean, but in a subordinate degree, many other things, the deep keynote is that the people have repudiated with an emphasis almost universal the destructive policy of free trade, and that they demand as the fundamental idea of a national policy the protection of American industry. To reap the full fruition of the victories of 1894 it will be wise to bear this fact in mind, and always in mind, swerving neither to the right hand nor to the left, avoiding entangling alliances, as well as complicating and diverting issues, and so, with firm step and unbroken ranks, march on to an overwhelming victory in 1896.

**

WHY THE PLAN FAILED.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The Olcott-Earle plan of readjusting Reading's affairs has failed because of a want of support from the security holders. The Olcott Committee has control of a large amount of general mortgage bonds, which it may retain. There is not likely to be any foreclosure immediately, and though there will, no doubt, be several new plans presented, the ultimate scheme of reorganization, if it is to be successful, must be based on new and recent conditions and the co-operation of all interests. It is not likely that the new plan will be formulated for some months. In the meantime it is to be hoped that the owners of the Reading Company will look into the condition of the company closely and prepare themselves to meet the requirements and sacrifices which will be necessary to a thorough and lasting reorganization of the company's affairs.

**

THE REAL DANGER.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

Let all good citizens and all public journals look honestly at the real danger and issue involved in the currency troubles, and let patriotic men of every political faith in Congress look the issue squarely in the face, meet it like statesmen and give the business of the country confidence, tranquility and prosperity. It can be done only if the honest men in Congress shall make common cause to save a common country.

**

RESULT OF A FAIR TRIAL.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Ind. Rep.).

Speaking of the Republican party, ex-Senator Ingalls says that it is now on trial in Kansas. Speaking of the Democratic party, we may say that it was recently on trial all over the United States, and that it was unanimously found guilty.

**

A PROUD RECORD.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.).

Philadelphia is likely to keep its place in advance of all American cities in the number of dwellings within its territory. Operations costing over \$21,000,000 were carried forward in 1894. This may be regarded as an excellent record, in view of business conditions which have retarded all enterprises for some time past.

**

A BIT OF ADVICE.

North American (Rep.).

Mr. Cleveland and his financial assistant should go into executive session and pass a vote of no confidence in their ability as financiers. Then they should hang up the financial bill a la Senate and adjourn sine die.

**

GOOD GOVERNMENT FOR CITIES.

New York Times (Ind. Dem.).

It is not too much to say that the most important question in this country to-day is that of securing good government for cities, and New York has the opportunity of leading the way in the solution of that question this year. The people are ready for it, and we believe they will gladly sustain the effort to secure a non-partisan management of municipal affairs. Politicians who try to thwart it will show themselves very short-sighted.

RESULTS OF A PEREMPTORY DEMAND.

New York Sun (Ind. Dem.). *

If we recur once more, and more explicitly, to England, it is by reason of the sympathy which all Americans must feel in the gallant struggle of the Irish for self-government, and of our no less ardent desire to hasten the annexation of Canada, and the definite healing of the schism of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent. The peremptory demand made the other day upon Lord Rosebery by the seventy-one McCarthyites has seemingly had the effect of compelling the government to replace the Home-rule project in the forefront of the Liberal programme; and it may be that this timely recognition of dependence on Nationalist votes, and the measures taken by Mr. John Morley to relieve destitution in certain famine-stricken districts of Ireland, will cause Mr. John E. Redmond and his colleagues to reconsider their intention of persistently opposing the Ministry. In that event, Lord Rosebery, although generally regarded as a failure, may escape defeat at the opening of Parliament; but it is unlikely that Sir William Harcourt, now almost universally accepted as the real leader of the Liberal party, will help by the construction of a second successful budget to support his nominal superior in office for another year.

**

AN EXTRA SESSION.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

Republicans can have no objection to an extra session of the LIVth Congress at as early a date as President Cleveland may choose to call it. On the other hand, they will welcome the opportunity of rendering the country valuable service betimes. The question is, Will the President call an extra session? The Republican House would not be "on his hands," it is true, but it might interfere seriously with his "personal comfort." There is some ground for believing that the talk about an extra session is designed to rouse the present Congress from its lethargy and stimulate it to action. It is easier to believe this than to believe that Mr. Cleveland seriously contemplates bringing the new Congress together not long after March 4th.

**

GOTHAM'S DEATH RATE.

New York World (Dem.).

The decrease in the death-rate of New York for 1894 is especially gratifying, as it is principally noticeable in the tenement-house district. The decrease is specially marked in diseases which are often due to insufficient food and clothing. A noteworthy feature of the year's report is the fact that deaths from accidents, which no one is alarmed about, were ten times as great as those from small-pox, which has been so greatly dreaded.

**

OUR PACIFIC STATION SQUADRON.

New York Herald (Ind.).

Now that the ships of the Pacific station, refitting at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., are nearly ready for sea, it is a good time to send the squadron off for fleet manoeuvres. The Philadelphia has been lying at anchor off San Francisco for several days, and other vessels are available for cruising duty.

One of the first ports to which the squadron might go with benefit to the interests of the United States is Honolulu. While the policy of the United States towards the Hawaiian Republic is one of non-interference, there is no reason why we should allow a stable Republican form of government in those islands to be overthrown to benefit a "royal" family such as that of the aspirant to the island throne. Probably the arrival of a United States squadron off Honolulu would have a depressing effect upon the conspirators.

Besides, it would offset the influence of the British warships and warn the lion to keep its paws off the proteges of this country.

By all means the Pacific squadron should have fleet tactics at an early day, and it should have its headquarters at Honolulu.

ALL of us know what a nuisance a steam or frost-covered window is in cold weather. A very thin coat of glycerin applied to both sides of the glass will prevent any moisture forming thereon and will stay until it collects so much dust that it cannot be seen through. For this reason it should be put on very thin. Surveyors can use it on their instruments in foggy weather, and there is no film to obstruct the sight. In fact, it can be used anywhere to prevent moisture from forming on a surface.

RAILROADERS AND RECEIVERS.

LAST week's snow storms and big snow drifts, especially in the Alleghany Mountain passes, caused but little trouble or detention to the Pennsylvania Railroad's passenger trains—a practical evidence of most excellent and efficient management.

**

A dispatch from Pittsburgh states that in the receivership case of Mendenhall against the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, an order has been granted in the United States Circuit Court permitting the company to issue bonds to the amount of \$250,000. Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, presented the petition. The bonds are to take up an equal amount of equipment notes. Knox & Reed, who represent Frankfort, Germany, bondholders, made no opposition to the request. Bullitt & Dickson and the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, representatives of the plaintiffs and trustees, respectively, expressed their willingness to have bonds issued.

**

W. K. Richards, of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Road, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad. Mr. W. H. Garret, who retires, will leave the railroad business.

**

The Central Trust Company, of New York, has filed a petition in the United States Court in Omaha asking for the foreclosure of the mortgage on the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, a part of the Union Pacific system, and the appointment of separate receivers and the sale of the bridge over the Missouri River at St. Joseph. The mortgage was filed July 1, 1885, and was for \$7,000,000, and there is now due the trust company \$7,420,000.

**

The annual report of the Hon. William Kirby, State Railroad Commissioner, has been filed. It shows a decrease in earnings of Ohio railroads during the year of \$22,983,000 and a decrease in income of \$12,691,000. The report shows that taking all the roads within the State and those belonging to systems running into other States, they have suffered during the year an aggregate loss of a little over \$6,000,000.

**

J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, give notice to holders of their receipts of New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company's second consolidated mortgage bonds, funded coupon bonds of 1885, and income bonds that they must be presented on or before February 16th, after which they reserve the right to decline to receive further assents.

**

The United States Court in Minnesota has appointed the general receivers of the Union Pacific receivers also of the Kansas Central and Union Pacific and the Lincoln and Colorado Railways.

**

Channing M. Bolton, Chief Engineer of the Southern Railway, is in Knoxville, Tenn., and will at once begin the completion of the shops, which were commenced by the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Company. When finished, the shops will have cost \$475,000 and will give employment to 2,500 men.

**

C. A. Desasseure has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Memphis and Charlestown Railroad, with headquarters at Memphis, to succeed B. W. Wren, resigned.

**

H. Walter Webb, Third Vice-President of the New York Central, says that "while railroad business continues light there are signs of improvement, gradual but steady."

**

The passenger department of the Burlington and Quincy has decided to cut down expenses.

**

Col. W. D. Chipley, General Land Commissioner of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, announces that the railroad will make an exhibit of the industries of West Florida at the Atlanta Exposition. Fruits, sugar cane, tobacco, corn, rice, and cassava will be among the products exhibited.

GEMS ABOUT GOSSIPING.

A gossip speaks ill of all and all of her.—Chinese.
At every word of a gossip a reputation dies.—Welsh.
Gossiping and lying go hand in hand.—Spanish.
Gossips and tale-bearers set on fire all the houses they enter.—Arabic.

Lies and gossip have a wretched offspring.—Danish.
Gossips fall out and tell each other truths.—Portuguese.
When the character of a friend is assailed, if the hand of charity open not thy mouth, let the finger of silence rest upon thy lips.—*Syrian Philosophy of Evil*.

SOCIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

ONE hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars have been sent to poor wage earners by the St. Bartholomew Loan Bureau of New York City. What has become of the Philadelphia Loan Bureau?

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Michael Davitt, writing on "Criminal and Prison Reform," says that "one of the favorite objections against allowing remunerative employment to prisoners is that the trades unions have frequently protested against it. I think such opposition arises more from mere prejudice than from any substantial ground for grievance. The amount of trade that could be diverted from outside industry by a few thousand convicts and casual prisoners in county jails—assuming that all these would be employed in regular trade occupations—would be very trifling. Probably not twenty per cent. of such prisoners would actually compete with, say, shoemakers, tailors or matmakers in their respective crafts, while the influence of Parliament could easily be invoked at any time by trade-unionist M. P.'s to prevent anything like fair competition between the produce of prison labor and of trades-union industry.

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In a thoughtful article on the tenement population of New York City, the *Springfield Republican* says: Out of a total population in New York of 1,891,000, 70.46 per cent., or 1,333,000 live in 39,138 tenement houses. Apartment houses of the better class are not included among tenement houses. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the lowest death rate in the city is in one of its most thickly settled tenement-house districts, occupied by some of the poorest people, in the wards where the Jewish population is the densest. The death rate among the crowded Jews was in 1891 only 18.73 to each thousand, and in 1893 only 17.14. The comparatively clean habits of these Jews, their observance of the Mosaic law about food, and their abstinence from alcoholic liquors, are given as explanations of this low death rate. In the Italian districts the death rate is double what it is among the Jews, and the population not so dense; and even in the wards occupied by wealthy people, the death rate is greater than among the Jews. The Fourth, Fourteenth and Eighth are the Italian wards, and the death rate in 1893 was 33.78, 35.12 and 31.98 respectively.

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The Rev. Mr. Moxom, of Springfield, Mass., who has just returned from a tour to study the Gothenburg system of liquor selling in Norway and Sweden, has given a new impetus to the discussion of the problem presented. He returns a thorough convert and sees in it relief from the present dangers that attend the sale of intoxicating liquors. He starts, of course, with the proposition which prohibitionists will not accept—that it is not *per se* a crime to sell or to use liquors. A modification of this system is in vogue in at least one city in Iowa, Ida Grove. According to the *Pioneer* of that city the experiment has been satisfactory.

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The Terre Haute *Gazette* has a special dispatch which details briefly the story of the attempt to give the Gothenburg system a trial in Ida County. Last winter Representative M. D. Nichol tried to get the State Legislature to accept the system, but failed. The special says: "He has succeeded better at home, and his county will try the plan. An association has been formed by leading citizens of Ida Grove and has secured from the town council the exclusive right to sell liquor in the town. The association will open a saloon at once, having overcome the many obstacles that have been thrown in its way by those who opposed the plan. The association agrees to give all of its profits, above an agreed per cent. of interest, to the town and the Young Men's

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE, N. Y.
REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

This is a very fine exhibition of various styles of Photographs, both large and small. The general tone and finish of all the work is very superior. This artist thoroughly understands his art, and deserves very high recognition.

The Photo-mechanical pictures included in this exhibit represent some of the finest work that has ever been produced from a gelatine relief surface. For the entire exhibit we recommend the award of a Medal of Taste. The Medal of Taste awarded.

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OUR WORK

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JOHN WANAMAKER.

Christian Association. All its appointments of officers are to be approved by the town council. The association has filed a bond which the council has approved, and the only serious difficulty is the opposition of one property owner within the legal limit of distance, who refuses to give his consent, and is being encouraged by the anti-saloonists in his opposition. The organization has fixed the salary of the treasurer and manager at \$1,000 a year and elected to the place Patrick Scanlon. An assistant at a salary of \$480 will be employed.

"The men who are back of the scheme have been violently assailed by their opponents, and but for their high standing in the town would not have been able to carry the scheme into effect. They declare that their interest in it is rather scientific than financial, and that they will at least prove that the saloon business can be conducted by the community rather than by the individual, and that under this arrangement it will reduce the consumption of liquors and minimize the evils of the traffic. If they succeed, they expect to bring the matter once more before the Legislature for consideration and urge the plan for adoption by the State."

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE common dock is considered a nuisance by cultivators, and yet some of the species serve a useful purpose. The one known as "sorrel" is used in the Old World to make special sauces for meats, and one of the species is used in the form of spinaci; this is known as the spinach dock.

**

Mrs. Henry M. Stanley has a peculiar fad. Her hobby is parasols, of which she has a truly marvelous collection.

**

Through the zealous efforts of Mme. Henri Schmal, editress of the organ of the French New Woman, a bill has been approved by a committee of the French Chamber giving women full control over the product of their personal industry.

**

A late theory of catching cold is that when one enters a cold room after being heated the bacteria in the room flock to the warm body and enter it through the open pores of the skin. The author of the theory asserts that he has proved by experiment that bacteria in the neighborhood of a warm body move toward it.

**

Now that velvet is coming into extensive use, it is well to know that mud stains on a velvet garment may be removed by brushing the velvet with water holding beef gall and a little spirits of wine.

**

Among the Esquimaux a novel use has been found for woman's jaw. Says Mrs. Peary in her new book, "My Arctic Journey": "The native method of treating the skins of all animals intended for clothing is first to rid them of as much of the fat as can be got off by scraping with a knife; then they are stretched tight as possible and allowed to become perfectly dry. After this they are taken by the women and chewed and sucked all over in order to get as much of the grease out as possible; then they are again dried and scraped with a dull implement, so as to break the fibers, making the skins pliable. Chewing the skin is very hard on the women, and all of it is done by them. They cannot chew more than two deerskins per day, and are obliged to rest their jaws every other day."

**

The discoloration of flowers on dying is attributed to atmospheric ammonia. To counteract its injurious effect, Neinhause has used pressing paper previously saturated with one per cent. oxalic acid solution and dried, obtaining in this way beautiful specimens of some of the most difficult flowers to preserve unchanged.

**

Women's cards this year are printed on very thin cardboard, hardly thicker than a thick sheet of notepaper, and are quite small and almost square. The advantage of these thin cards is very patent—so many more can be carried at once, and they can also go into a purse instead of being only carried in a card case of generous size.

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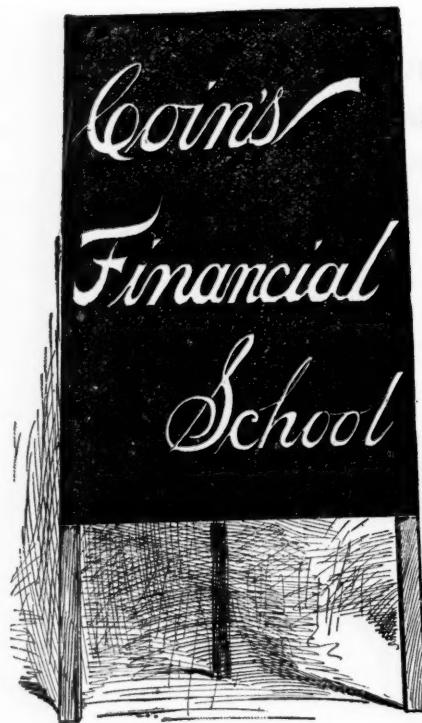
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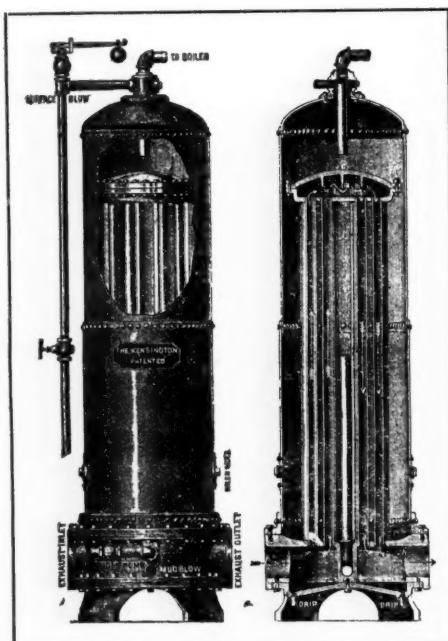
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